

جامعة الانبار

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

اسم استاذ المادة: أ.م.د. علاء اسماعيل جلوب

المرحلة: الثالثة-صباحي

اسم المادة باللغة العربية: طرق البحث العلمي

Methods of Scientific Research

المحاضرة السادسة

الفصل الثالث: (تحديد مصادر البحث-3)

Chapter Three **Identifying Sources -3**

Lecture Outline:

- Finding Periodicals:
- Bibliography Cards for Periodicals:
- Other sources

Finding Periodicals:

To find periodicals, you need to check the following sources:

1- Indexes: Indexes are like single, well-organized tables of content arranged by subjects and almost they are limited to articles in periodicals. Using an index is easier than wandering aimlessly through shelves of periodicals. So, you just need to be smart enough and find the right indexes for your topic.

2- Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature:

It is like a table of contents which includes a collection for all magazines it covers. It is the most widely known type of indexes and it covers around 200 popular or general-interest magazines and journals. For example, Time, U.S., News for World Reports. Unlike the other tables of content which are arranged by page number, this table of content is organized based on the subject of the journals and magazines it covers. Because (Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature) indexes mainly general magazines and journals, it may not help much for a scholarly topic.

3- PAIS Bulletin: It stands for Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin. This index is helpful for researchers who are writing on a general topic. It indexes many more sources than Readers' Guide.

4- Social Sciences Index: It is part of a big family of indexes published by H.W. Wilson Company. It covers about 250 periodicals covering the following fields;(ex: anthropology, economics, geography and other social science fields).It is very useful for researchers in special – interest journals.

5- Humanities Index: It is similar to the social sciences index and published by H.W. Wilson Company but, it indexes different fields such as (Folklore, history, language and literature, philosophy, performance arts, religion and theology)

6- Applied Science and Technology Index: It is part of a big family of indexes published by H.W. Wilson Company. It is very good and thorough index. It indexes periodicals such as (engineering, physics, fire and its prevention, ecology, chemistry, computer technology and so many more).

7- Newspaper Index: Newspapers can be valuable sources on almost any subject. Most newspapers don't publish indexes. One of the best-known newspapers in the country does: The New York Times Index. This index has annual volumes, is very complete, and is annotated (which means there's a short description of the articles).

7- Bibliographies:

Bibliographies are lists of sources for given topics. Most bibliographies, include articles in periodicals, often covering quite a range of periodicals. And some list works for such large, general topics that they become difficult to distinguish from indexes. For example, the MLA International Bibliography, which we illustrate later, included material on language and literature (a rather broad topic) from well over 2000 journals and books with essays each years. The number of periodicals screened for this large bibliography , then ,is greater than that covered in any of the general in periodicals, never rule out the bibliographies.

8- Abstracts:

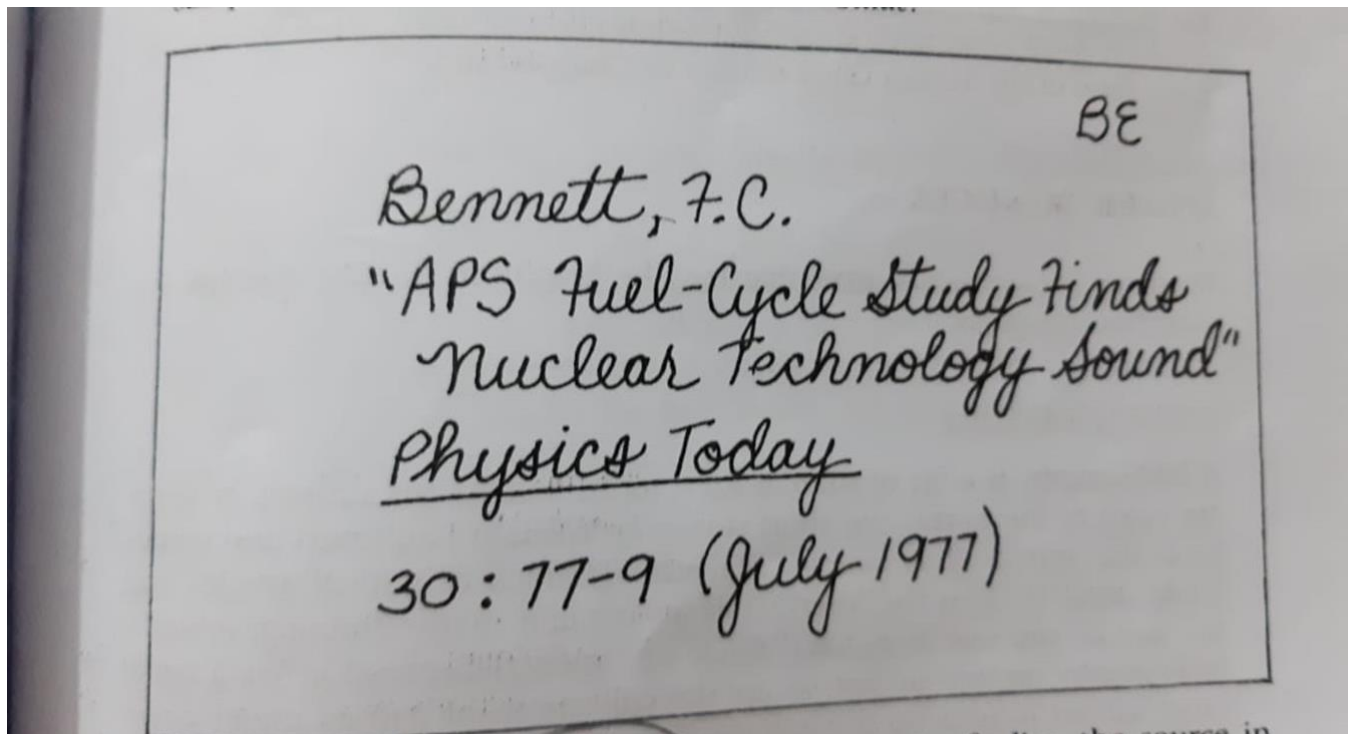
Abstract is a long summary of an article. In this source of periodicals, we can find abstract attached to each journal for the researcher to take an idea concerning the content of a specific journal. So if you interested in history, you can go to Historical Abstracts. If you interested in psychology, you can go to Psychological Abstracts.

Unfortunately, not all fields of study has abstracts.

Bibliography Cards for Periodicals:

Unlike bibliography card for books, bibliography card for periodical needs to include all the information about the article while you are still at the index. You have to include the volume number, issue number, and date, author name, pagination system (independent or dependent pagination) in your working bibliography cards for periodicals. The reason is that you will need most of the bibliographic information to find the periodical. These information will help you find the periodical and decide which format to use when you write (works cited entries) and accordingly, save your time and effort in trying to find the periodical again when you are trying to finish your paper.

Example of Bibliography Cards for Periodicals:



Other Sources:

There are other helpful sources in finding materials for your research paper such as;

Bibliographies.

Biographical Collections.

Dissertation Abstracts International.

Encyclopedias.

Your Reference Librarian.

List of Sources by Academic Discipline.

Computers and the Library.

Important links and sites

- [Libgen.info.com](http://libgen.info.com)
- [En.bookfi.org](http://en.bookfi.org)
- **SCI-HUB**
- **URL (Unified Reference Locator)**
http://www.itralinea.it/specials/dialecttrans/eng_more.php.
- http://www.jostrans.org/issue06/art_diaz_munoz.pdf.
- **DOI (Digital Object Identifier)**
- **DOI:10.12691/education-3-12-14**
- <https://doi.org/10.21315/ijaps2019.15.1.4>